. The Emperor entered Bautzen at 8 o'clock in the evening and was received by the inhabitants and the authorities with those sentiments that allies ought to feel, who have the happiness to be delivered from the Steins, the Kotzebues, and the Cos-The events of this day, were they unconnected with any other, might be called the battle of Bautgen; but they were only the prelude to the battle of Wartzchen.

In the meantime, the enemy began to perceive the possibility of being forced into his positions; his hopes were no longer the same, and he must from this moment have felt the presage of his defeat. Already were all his positions changed .-The fate of the battle was no longer to be decided behind his entrenchments. His immense labors and his three hundred redoubts became use-The right of his position, which was opposed to the 4th corps, became his centre, and he was obliged to throw his right which formed a great part of his army, in order to oppose the Prince of Moskwa, into a place which he had not studied, and which he believed out of his po-

The 21st, at 5 in the morning, the emperor proceeded to the heights, three quarters of a league in front of

The Duke of Reggio sustained a brisk firing of musketry upon the heights which defended the enemy's left. The Russians, who felt the importance of this position, had placed there a strong division of the army, in order that their left might not be turned. The Emperor ordered the Duke of Reggio and Tarentum to maintain this action with the view of preventing the enemy's left from uncovering itself, and to mask from him the true attack, the result of which would not be felt before 12 or 1 o'clock.

At 11, the Duke of Reggio marched 2000 yards in front of his position, and commenced a frightful cannonading before the redoubts and entrenchments of the enemy.

The guards, and the reserve of the army, infantry and cavalry thus masked had openings from which they might easily advance to the right or left according to the vicissitudes of the day. The enemy was thus held in a state of uncertainty as to the true point of attack.

Whilst this passed, the Prince of Moskwa overthrew the enemy at Klix, passed the Spree, and drove all before him to the village of Preilitz. At 10 o'clock he carried the village; but the reserve of the enewing advanced to cover his head quarters, the Prince of Moskwa was driven back and lost the village of Preilitz. The Duke of Dalmatia began to defile at 1 in the afternoon. The enemy comprehending the danger with which he was threatened by the only turn the battle had taken, felt that the means of sustaining with advantage the action against the Prince of Moskwa, was to prevent us from filing off. They whished to oppose the attack of the Duke of Dalmatia. The moment for deciding the battle was precisely indicated. The Emperor, by a movement on the left, passed in 20 minutes with the guards, the 4 divisions of Gen. Latour Maubourg, and a great quantity of artillery, upon the flank of the right of the enemy's position which had become the centre of the Russian army.

The division of Morand and the Wurtemburg division carried the hillock which the enemy had made his point of support.

Gen. Devaux established a battery and directed its fire upon the mas-Bes which sought to resume their position. The Generals Dulauloy and Drouot, with 60 pieces of cannon udvanced in front. Lastly, the Dukeof Freviso (Mortier) with 2 divisions of the younger guards, marched upon the Inn of Kliec Baschwitz, cutting off the road from Wurchen Bautzen,

The enemy was obliged to unco-The enemy was obliged to unco- and reatised all the hopes of our the Luckow and Hoverswerds road against single points, and with a inevitable.

cannonaling and several charges attack. The prince of Moskwa took which the enemy made without sust advantage of this and marched cess. General Compans accupied orward. He took the village basizen, Gen. Bonn-soccapied the of Preieg, and advanced having willage of Niedkayn and carried at pushed the enemy's quarters upon Wurtchen. It was 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and whilst the army was in the greatest uncertainty as to its success, the Emperor announced that the battle was won.

The enemy seeing his right turned commenced his retreat, and this retreat soon became a flight.

At 7 in the evening, the Prince of Moskwa and Gen. Lauriston arrived at Wurtchen. The Duke of Ragusa then received orders to make a movement the reverse of that which the guards had just made .-He occupied all the entrenched villages, and all the redoubts which the enemy was obliged to evacuate, advanced in the direction of Hochkirck, and then outflanked the enemy's left, which then fled in the greatest disorder. The Duke of Tarentum, on his side, assailed violently the enemy and did him much

The Emperor slept upon the road in the midst of his guards at the Inn of Klem-Baschwitz. Thus the enemy forced from all his positions, left in our power the field of battle covered with his dead and wounded, and several thousand prisoners.

On the 22d, at 4 o'clock in the morning, the French army put itself into motion. The enemy had fled the whole night by all the roads and in every direction. His first posts were encountered beyond Weissemburg, he did not make any resistance until we had reached the heights behind Reichenbach. The enemy had not seen our cavalry.

General Lebrene Desnouettes, at the head of 1500 horse, Polish lancers; and the red lancers of the guards, charged in the plain of Reichenback the enemy's cavalry, and overthrew it. The enemy, believing that they were alone caused a division of cavalry to advance, and several divisions engaged successively. General Latour Maubourg, with his 14,000 horse, and the French and Saxon cuirassiers, came to their succor, and many charges of cavalry took place. The enemy, quite astonished or find before them 15 to sixteen thousand, when they believed we were entirely destitute of it retired in disorder; the red lancers of the guard were composed chiefly of volunteers from Paris and its environs. General Leyebre Desnouettes and General Colbert, their colonel bestow on them the greatest praise. In this affair of cavalry, general Bruyere, an officer of the light cavalry of the highest distinction, had his leg carried away by a ball.

Gen. Regnier repaired with the Saxon Corps to the heights beyond Reichenbach and pursued the enemy quite to the village of Hottendors -night found us a league from Guerlitz. Although the day had been very long, since we found ourselves 8 leagues from the field of battle, and the troops had experienced so much fatigue, the French army might have siept at Guerlitz; but theenemy had a body of their rear guard upon a height in front of this town, and an half hour of day light would have been necessary to have turned it by the left. The emperor therefore ordered that we

should take up our quarters.

In the battle of the 20th and 21st the Wurtemburg general Franquemont and General Lorencez were wounded. Our loss on those days may be estimated at 11 or 12,000 killed or wounded. The evening of the 22d, at 7 o'clock, the grand Marshal, Duke of Frioul (Duroc) being upor a small eminence, conversing with the Duke of Treviso and general Kirgener, all three being on foot, and sufficiently distant from the fire, one of the last cannon balls of the enemy passed near the Duke of Treviso, struck the grand marshal, and killed outright general Kirgener. The Duke of Frioul perceived that he was mortally wounded. He expired 12 hours afterwards. The moment the posts were placed and the army had taken up its quarters, with double centries, the Emperor went to see the Duke of Frioul. He found him periectly sensible, and exhibiting the greatest se-renity of mind. The Duke pressed the handsthe of Emperor & carried it to his lips. The whole of my life, said he, has been consecrated to your service, and I only regret it on account of the utility which it still might have been to you. Duroc! said the Emperor to him, there is another life! It is there you shall go to await me, and there we shall one day me et again. Yes, sire, but it shall be in thirty years, when you shall have triumphed over your enemies, and realised all the hopes of our

man of I reproach myself with no-thing I leave a daughter—your ma-jesty will be to her a father.— The Emperor pressing, with his right hand the Marshal, remained a quarter of an hour with his head upported in his left hand with the most profound silence. Ah, sire, retire-this scene distresses you .-The Emperor leaning upon the Duke of Dalmatia and the Grand Equery left the Duke of Frioul, without being able to utter any thing but these words: Farewell, then, my friend ! His majesty entered his tent and received no one during the night.

The 23d, at 9 o'clock in the morn ing, general Regnier entered Guer-Bridges were thrown over the Neiss, and the army passed this river.

On the 221, in the evening, the Duke of Belluno was upon Batzeburg; Count Lauriston had his head quarters at Hockirch; Count Regnier in front of Trotskendorf upon the road of Laubau, and Count Bertrand in the rear of the same village. The Duke of Tarentum was upon Schoerburg. The Emperor was at Guerlitz. A flag of truce sent by the enemy brought letters which it is believed treated of a proposition for an armistice.

The enemy retired by Branslau and Labau, into Silesia, Ali Saxony is delivered from its enemics, and on the morning of the 24th, the French army will be in Silesia.

The enemy has burnt much of his baggage; blown up many parks of artillery, and scattered in the villages a great number of wounded .-Those which they were able to carry off in their waggons had not their wounds dressed. The inhabitants estimate the number at more than 18,000. Upwards of 10,000 wounded remain in our power.

The town of Guerlitz, which contains from 8 to 10,000 inhabitants, received the French as their deliverers.

The city of Dresden and the Sax. on ministry have used the greatest activity in providing for the army, which has never enjoyed greater abundance.

Although a great quantity of munitions has been consumed, the workshops of Torgau and Dresden, and the convoys which arrived by the care of gen. Sobier, keep our artillery well furnished.

There is news from Clogau, Cos trin and Stettin. All these places were in a good state.

This account of the battle of Wurtchen can only be considered as a sketch. The chief of the general staff will compile the reports, which shall make known the officers, soldiers and corps who have distinguished themselves.

In the battle of the 22d, at Riechenbach, we have ascertained the certainty that our young cavalry is, with equal numbers, superior to that of the enemy. We have not been able to take any colors; the enemy always withdraw them from the field of battle. We have only taken 19 cannon-the enemy blew up their parks and caissons. The Emporor keeps his cavalry in reserve & wish es to spare it until it is sufficiently numerous.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

French and Prussian account of late battles.

At length we have official counts-the French accounts, of the late great battles, not of 1 or 2 days continuance, but of 4 days, the 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d ult.—the battles of Weissig, of Bautzen, of Wurtchen and of Reichenbach.— The effects of these has been to advance Buonaparte's position from the Spree to the Neisse a space of about 20 miles, at a greater expence of blood than formerly the conquest of Kingdoms, the subjugation of Prussia or of Austria cost him.

A mail from Heligoland arrived early this morning, and about noon it was followed by the arrival of Hamburg papers to the 30th May. They contained the following accounts of the battles of the 19th, 20th, and 21st, which want of room obliges us to give without any com-

BERLIN, May 22.

"This moment (11 in the forenoon) we have received the following intelligence from our grand ar-

Wurtchan, near Bautzen, May 20. " The accounts respecting the enemy have for some days past coincided in the following reports, that gen. Lauriston's corps, about 11,000 strong, is in motion against our right flank by making a large circle, by

march by Marshal Ney, with a force great sapraion of of 18,000 men. It was according effect, and the unit ly resolved to march against Gen-Lauriston, engage and defeat time before supports could reach him; Gen. Barclay de Tolly received di rections for this purpose and accordingly in the afternoon of the 19th made a brisk movement forward to Konigswerder, whilst General Von Yorck marched through Weissig to join Gen. Tolly's corps. The Russian's fell in with the enemy at Konigswerder and after a strong dispute forced the town with irresistable force by the bayonet, took 10 cannons, and put the enemy totally to the rout. Meanwhile General Von Yorck had fallen in with a strong detachment of the enemy not far from Weissig. The battle was here extremely obstinate, and it soon appeared that we had to do with three divisions of Marshal Ney's corps, being the very same that were supposed to be still at some leagues distance. The Prussian troops though much inferior in numbers sustained the glorious combat against such superior force until night, and kept possession of the field of battle. It was this courageous resistance only that rendered it possible of fully attaining the proposed end of driving gen Lauriston's corps entirely out of the field.

" This morning, as the enemy had retreated during the night, the corps of Gens. Barclay and Von Yorck have again moved nearer to the ar-

my. The result of this day, exclusive of the ten pieces of cannon taken, is 1500 prisoners, besides a general of division and a general of brigade, and total destruction of an enemy's column of 9000 men, as likewise the annihilation of the framed plan which with his other movement stood in connexion.

" The courier who brings us the intelligence, states that on the day before yesterday it came to a general battle near Bautzen, and at his departure from thence which was at half past 4 o'clock in the afternoon, every thing was going on as well as we could wish. Our troops fought ike lions, and we hope with God's assistance, very soon to lay before the public the particulars of a new great victory for the sacred cause.

" The loyal military general for the country between the Elbe and

"Berlin, May 22." " An official report from Gibersdorff, between Galzen, and Dahme, dated the 23d inst. at 11 o'clock at

night, states as follows :-" That the enemy had taken his position between Luckau & Dahme, and pushed his patroles to Dahms dorff-The corps was strong, and was intended to push forward into the Mark of Brandenburg, but the arrival of the Russian corps and the approach of Bulow and Birstal's corps, have prevented their de-

"Two days ago the Russians captured 100 of the enemy near Dahme, and to-day he suddenly broke up directing his march towards Upper Lusalia. At this moment he is four German miles from us, the single patroles being already returned from that distance. It is supposed that the sudden retreat

of the enemy proceeds from his design of joining the grand army. The corps of gens. Bulow, Borstel, and the Russian gen. Harph which are collected near to Bareuth, will march early to-morrow, partly in pursuit of the enemy, and partly to take a position near Wirtemberg.

" Every attempt of the enemy to approach the capital has been frustrated; and indeed it was rather a demonstration than an attempt. Thus the French corps which had passed the Elbe, and by which it was first dreaded that a diversion would be made on Berlin, has so suddenly again withdrawn towards the Elbe, is in a great measure to be attributed to the speedy assembling of the landstrum of the circles of Beskow and Storkow, who are animated by the best spirit, and who to him appear so formidable."

ALTONA, MAY 24. " Last night and this present day have passed very quietly.'

BERLIN, MAT 25.

The following letter from ar e-witness of the battle of the 20th and 21st inst. has been officially imparted to us.

" On the 20th at noon, the enemy attacked the combined army in its position at Bautzen, but his efthe Luckow and Hoverswerda' road forts, although they were directed

effect, and the united ed in their position during the nu from the 21st. On the day at 4 A. M. the battle commence ed on our left wing with great spire But the attack made by the enemy on this side, as it afterwards appear ed, was merely a feint, Gen. Ma laradowitch, under whom Gesenl had the command of the left wing under the Duke of Warremburg.

**Some time afterwards the builty and the state of the left wing under the Duke of Warremburg.

was renewed with still greater input the artillery in particular had grue effect, & all the enemy's attacks win repulsed. Gen. Lauriston's corp. now appeared and endeavored to sa round our right wing, but was tained. As general Barclay de Ta ly was posted at Gottameide to of serve the enemy, till Gen. Klein's corps and Kiux and Boerder's bo. gade fell on the rear of the entage and by a close cartridge fire cause great destruction, and forced his to retreat; but by detaching there brigades, Gen. Von Blucher's pois tion on the heights of Kirchwig was weakened, and the moment was seized by the enemy to attack this corps with a great superiority before it could receive any support. Gen. Von Blucher, therefore, found him. self obliged to fall back to a position at a small distance in his rear in or. der to join Gen. Yorck, who formed his reserve.

"Meanwhile, to counteract the disadvantage our left moved consist derably forward, and took some can non and provisions from the enemy, The intended purpose was thereby attained, the enemy being deterred from pressing any further on our right wing. Night put an end to this battle, which had lasted two days, and cost the enemy so much blood. The allied army drew up 1. gain in the greatest order and reidy for battle, near Weisenberg a smit distance from the field of battle.

" We have lost neither artillery nor prisoners, excepting a few who were severely wounded. On the other hand, we have taken both artil. lery and prisoners from the enemy, and many of his cannon were dismounted. A battalion of Wurtembergers, who were to have stormed a battery at Krickurtz, came over to us, as likewise did a part of the Saxon troops.

" We cannot state the numberlest on our side or that of the enemy, but | he haslost in the proportion of 3 to one more than us, as the ground the superiority of our artillery, and the valor of our troops, gave us the advantage over him in all these attacks Our reserve of the centre of the left wing, among which were the flower of the Russian troops, and their artillery did not come into the battle, and their strength must be reserved for more important purpo-

HAMBURGH, May 28. "Yesterday some battalions of Prussian and Mecklenbergers arrive ed here to replace the Swedish troops who have taken a position near Bergendorf. The works on our walls are almost finished; it appears to be the intention of Colonel Tottenborn to make Hamburg a place of arms. It will soon be in a condition to make a most effectual resistance in case of an attack.

"The French at Wilhelmburg have suffered much by the wetness of the weather, and a part of the Island has been overflowed by the late high tide, and it is to be presumed that the French will be obliged to desist from their designs against Hamburgh as the water is certainly not their favorite element.

[Correspondent.] The Correspondent of the 29th May, states the whole number of Swedish troops in Pomerania, Meck. lenburgh, and the Elbe, at 24,000 men. The artillery consisted of from 75 to 90 pieces, is landed, and the head quarters of the Crown Prince were expected to be on the soth Wittenberg, at which place the whole Swedish force is to be collect

"WEISSENBURG, May 18. "Count Stadionarrived here afer days ago, and had audience of their imperial Russian and Royal Prassia Majesties, and conferences are coatinually held between him and the Ministers at head-quarters." [Carrespondent, May 28]

GOTTENBURGH, June 5. " Another attempt to bring round the Danes has been made but without success. A war between Sweden and Denmark is therefore considered

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

MAPOLIS, THURSDAY, ACO. 5, 1813. By its political institutions, and the very nature of its government, no counery can enjoy a greater latitude in the triession of its feelings upon any meaerres of government, than this; yet it is with extreme mortification that we ometimes see attempts made to silence by force the freedom of debate, as well shackle the liberty of the press. It s by no means uncommon that we see these violations of right sanctioned by the approbation of men who have enjoyel the confidence of their fellow citiens, and who, from their situations b life, have been regarded (though it nust be confessed wrongfully) as the mardians of our dearest rights, our uneniable privileges. Though they may ot appear in the ranks of a mob themelves, though they might not raise the rm of violence to prostrate the unquesiomble rights of freemen, and trample epon the laws they themselves had rade, yet like the breeze which fans he spark into a conflagration, do they dd to disorder by their encouragement. Frowns and indignation should light pon men who, with republicanism on her lips, become preachers of anarchy by their example. To speak with firmess and energy, is a mark characterisic of one who feels a spirit of indepenlence, and knows the privileges beneathed to him in the legacy of patriis and heroes, who fought under the namers of freedom, and yielded their res a sacrifice upon the altar of libery. What shall be thought of him who ses lawless violence, or becomes the hampion of discord, to frustrate the egitimate objects, and scal the lips of mlightened and intelligent freemen? Dace give way to this fell spirit, and it acreases in strength with such rapidiy, that it will soon be placed beyond he controul of reason. Symptoms of his rebellious spirit have been clearly canifested on several recent occasions. nd within our own neighbourhood, but thether it was the offspring of disappintment, or some other cause, we will ot undertake to decide. Still greater the aggravation, when armed men re employed, or attempted to be emloyed, for such illegitimate purposes, or they are diverted in such cases to aslave rather than to defend their puntry. At all public meetings, where

he invitations extend to every class of cliticians, no obstacle should be opposto prevent deliberation, and still reater is the impropriety when any rust themselves into company, unask-, for the exclusive purpose, as we ill venture to say some do, to create sturbance. Men, however, devoid of ery degree of delicacy, and carried way by the turbulence of passion, are mally the first to begin, and they are equently seconded in their attempts, produce a riot, by others, to whom world, by some accident or other. given a respectable character. This have been informed was the case at meeting called by the Federalists in 4th election district of this county, the purpose of appointing a committo meet and select candidates wory their confidence to represent them the next legislature of the state. No mer did the war party find themlves unable to meet the other in fair scussion, than they shewed a disposin to try them with the cudgel, and phably would have proceeded to exmities, had they not found, after calating their force, that even here they ght be beaten. Thus far in the elecneering campaign, little or no diffity of any serious nature has arisen, h the exception of one or two inces, although the animosity of the men against those who oppose their rling measures, does not appear yet have subsided. More amily has been played, however, than was generally pected, which we think is an evidence t their war-ferer is by no means as rming and as violent as it was, and ed who were afflicted with the most

ming symptoms, are now in a state.

ouvalescence.